

# The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Thursday, November 6, 1746.

Since our last arrived a Holland Mail.

From the London Gazette, Nov. 1.

Petersburg, Oct. 7.

HE Empress is come this Evening to the Winter Palace for the rest of the Season.

Nice, Oct. 21. N. S. On the 15th instant his Sardinian Majesty and the Army moved

forward to La Turbie, and from thence to Drappe: The Enemy disputed his Ground Inch by Inch, and with more obstinacy than was expected; but when they found themselves hard pressed, and perceived by our way of operating, that we were resolved to force the Posts and drive them before us, they insensibly gave way from one Mountain to another, till they came on Monday last into the Plain about this Town, and in the Night passed the Var with some precipitation, being followed close by our Van-guard, which skirmished some Time with their Rear before they could all get over the River. On the 19th in the Morning the King of Sardinia marched to this Place, and entered the Town, attended by a numerous Crowd of People, and the loudest Acclamations of Joy at the Sight of their Deliverer. The Army is encamped on this Side the Var, and in Sight of the Enemy, who borders the other Side from the Sea to St. Laurent. They still have a Bridge on that River, and have only broke that Part of it which is between us and a small Island they have filled with Miquelets and Grenadiers, who keep firing upon our advanced Posts. In the Castle of Montalban they have left about 100 Men, and 600 in that of Villa Franca. As soon as our Cannon is arrived, it is hoped we shall be able to force them both. The former can make no Resistance at all, and the other is not expected to hold out long, as the Inhabitants and our Detachment in the Town of Villa Franca have found Means to cut off the Water that runs from the neighbouring Mountains into the Castle. We have just received Advice, that the Enemy has entirely burnt his Bridge on the Var, and seems on the Point of marching farther into the Country, where they burn and destroy every thing they cannot carry away. Sixteen Spanish Battalions broke up their Camp yesterday Morning, and, as we are told, were marching towards St. Paul, by which, if true, it is to be conjectured they are steering their Course towards Savoy.

Boisduval, Oct. 27. O. S. Sir John Ligonier is expected here this Day, and the 4 British Regiments of Foot with the Field Train march in To-morrow.

Hague, Nov. 8. The Earl of Sandwich returned to Breda on Sunday last, and the Pensionary intends to follow To-morrow or next Day. The freshest Advices of

the Operations in Italy are of the 21st past, from the King of Sardinia's Quarters at Nice; when the Enemy had no Troops left on the Italian Side of the Var, save a Handful of Men in the Castles of Ventimiglia and Villa Franca.

By Advices from Paris of the 4th inst. 40 Battalions and the same Number of Squadrons were marched from Flanders, in order to take Winter Quarters in Burgundy and Franche Comté, and to replace the Regiments which were sent from thence into Provence. It was given out, that the French Army there would soon be compleated to 60,000 Men, and that the Prince of Conti was to have the Command thereof. These Letters say, that the French were encamped at Vence, and were guarding the Defiles through which the Allies must pass; that the Spaniards remained with the French, and that Marshal Maillebois set out for Toulon upon the 22d, in order to put that Place into a proper State of Defence. By Letters from Geneva of the 28th past, Don Philip was expected the next Day at Chambery, where his Equipages were already arrived. By our last Letters from Brussels, M. Saxe had not left that Place, nor was the Day of his Departure fixed.

Kensington, Oct. 29. This Day the Right Hon. William Earl of Harrington having resigned the Seals into the King's Hands, his Majesty was pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Philip Earl of Chesterfield to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

From Wye's Letter, London, Nov. 1.

On the 28th past, Admiral Anson arrived at Plymouth in the Yarmouth, with eight Men of War. They took a Spanish Advice Boat off Cape Clear, but the Packet was thrown over Board. They have learnt from the People on Board, that the Governor and Consul of the Havannah are both dead; they have also learned what Time the Galleons are to sail for Europe.

From the General Evening Post, Nov. 1.

Paris, Nov. 4. Prince Edward Stuart is at present at the Castle of the Cardinal d'Auvergne, 'till his Household is formed. He is to reside in the Castle of Vincennes, and is to have Guards. 'Tis reported that he will shortly marry the young Princess of Modena, and 'tis likewise given out, that his Brother is to have a Pension, and settle here likewise. After all the Stories that have been spread about the seizing the Earl of Morton, it appears at last to have been in some Measure an Act of his own; he came from Paris to Fontainebleau to sollicite the renewing his Passport, and for that Purpose applied himself to M. Van Hoey, but being informed that the Court looked upon his going to that Minister's House as if he had taken Shelter there, he resolved immediately to quit it, de-



claring that he needed no Protection but that of his own Innocence, and the Power of the King of Great Britain his Master. In this Disposition he went to the Inn where his Post-Chaise was, and while he was giving Orders about his Return to this City, where he had left his Wife and Children, he was seized and carried to the Bastile.

L O N D O N, Nov. 1.

All our Letters from Paris are full of the Preparations making for the Execution of a grand Enterprize this Winter, (notwithstanding their own Situation of Affairs in the Southern Parts of the Kingdom) which, we are told, will distress the Court, if not the People of London, as much as that of last Winter. — What can a base and perfidious Court do to intimidate a British Senate, when the Brave and Virtuous are singled out to command her Fleets, and the low groveling C——w——d, or those who may deserve a no less ignominious Epithet, branded with eternal Infamy?

*From the London Evening Post, Nov. 1.*

*Lyon, Oct. 22.* The Vaudois have penetrated to a Place called les Forges, near Grenoble.

*Vienna Oct. 29.* Count Podewills, his Prussian Majesty's Minister, having complained, in very strong Terms, of a Pamphlet published here in German, entitled, *A Political History of the capital Faults committed by the Powers of Europe, in suffering the exorbitant Growth of the Houses of Bourbon and Brundenbourg*; Orders have been given for suppressing that Piece: but it is said Count Podewills expects a further Satisfaction: he has named one Mr. Fritsch, Preceptor to the young Count Kinski, as the Author of this Treatise; and we are apprehensive the Affair will be attended with ill Consequences.

*Frankfort, Nov. 3.* M. de la Motte, the French Minister, is gone to Alschaffenburg, to execute a Commission from the King his Master to the Elector of Metz: And we hear he has declared to his Electoral Highness, that if the Troops of the Allies come to take up Winter Quarters in the Empire, his most Christian Majesty will think himself authorized to make his Troops do the same.

*Paris, Oct. 31.* M. Van Hoey did all that lay in his Power to save the Earl of Morton from going to the Bastile: But the Marquis d' Argenson declared to his Excellency, that the King's Orders were peremptory in this Affair; that his Majesty highly resented the Manner in which they continued to treat in England the Officers, English or Scots, engaged in his Service, and Prisoners in that Kingdom; and that their future Behaviour towards them, should decide the Treatment he would order to the English Prisoners in France. The Number of British Subjects actually in the Bastile, amounts to Thirty two.

*Paris, Nov. 4.* The Dauphin's Marriage with the Princess Maria Josephina, third Daughter of the King of Poland Elector of Saxony, is concluded, and will be declared at Court before the 20th of this Month.

L O N D O N, Nov. 1.

We hear that Orders are sent to the West Indies for several Sea Commanders there to resign their Posts and

return to England.

We hear that some of the Officers who were in the late Expedition in Britany will be tried for Misbehaviour in the first Attack of Port l'Orient.

It is reported, that the French Admiral, the Duke d'Anville, had taken Anapoli's Royal, and that the said Admiral dined in the Great Hall there the 25th of September.

This Morning it was reported but it's hoped without Foundation, that a Newcastle Collier with several Scots Ships are taken by the French.

The Baggage of Admiral Byng is getting ready with all Expedition, he being ordered to sail to the Mediterranean to relieve Admiral Medley.

Lieutenant General Folliot does not go Governor of Gibraltar as has been reported.

We hear that the Squadron under Admiral Anson will put to Sea forthwith, being actually taking in a fresh Supply of Provisions.

We hear there are 18 Ships missing out of the home-ward-bound W<sup>t</sup> India Fleet, besides the two Men of War that convoyed it; and some of the Ships that have reached our Ports, report that they left the Severn engaged with the French Commodore.

After all the positive Declarations of the Marshal de Saxe, that he will never suffer the Allies to take Winter Quarters in Liege, and his advancing a Corps of Troops to St. Tron, in order to prevent it: we have Advice from that City directly, that three Thousand Austrian Hussars have taken Possession of the Marshal's old Camp at Tonges, and that ten Thousand regular Troops were to take Post in the Suburbs.

Yesterday the Court met at St. Margaret's Hill, on the Trial of the Rebel Prisoners, when James Rattray, of Rangwillian in the Shire of Perth, and Brother-in-Law to Sir James Kinloch, Bart. was tried. He was called Major Rattray in the Rebel Army, and when he was examined by one of the King's Officers some time in May last, after his being taken by some of the Hussars, he gave in his Name as a Volunteer in Lord Ogilvy's Regiment, Second Battalion; and owned he had been five Months in the Highland Army. The Trial lasted seven Hours, but there being some Contradictions between the Evidences for the Crown and the Prisoner's Witnesses, the Jury withdrew for about three Quarters of an Hour and brought in their Verdict Not Guilty. Then the Court adjourned till this Morning, Nine o'Clock.

Bank Stock 131. India Stock 180 1 half. South Sea Stock 103.

E D I N B U R G H, November 6.

The following are some Particulars of the Trial of George Abernethy, an Officer in Glenbucket's Regiment, and Commissary of Stores at Carlisle, viz. The Council for the Crown produced Witnesses to prove Abernethy's acting as a Captain in Carlisle: One swore him Président of a Court-Martial held there, at which two Officers were broke: Another swore he saw him set Fire to a Cannon planted upon the Walls of Carlisle, which was pointed at the Duke's Army: And others swore he acted as a Commissary of Stores there, and produced Bills and Receipts with his Name as such. In his Defence he

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